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NOTES AND BRIEF ARTICLES

Professor John A. Stevenson has recently been called from his work in Porto Rico and is now a pathological inspector for the Federal Horticultural Board in Washington.

Dr. M. W. Gardner resigned the position of assistant pathologist in the Bureau of Plant Industry to take up the investigation of vegetable diseases at the Purdue University Experiment Station, Lafayette, Indiana, beginning February 1.

Mr. Edw. C. Johnson, dean of the Division of Extension of the Kansas State Agricultural College, has resigned to accept the position of dean of the College of Agriculture and director of the Experiment Station, Washington State College, Pullman, Washington.

Mr. J. A. McClintock has resigned his position as extension specialist in cotton, truck, and forage crop diseases in Georgia, to which he was appointed under a cooperative agreement between the United States Department of Agriculture and the Georgia State Experiment Station, with headquarters at Experiment, Georgia.

An important paper by Otto Reinking on Philippine Plant Diseases appeared in the March number of *Phytopathology.*

Mr. O. F. Gleason has recently sent in specimens of *Pleurotus ostreatus* collected early in March of this year. He states that he found no mushrooms growing in February.

A paper on the sporadic appearance of non-edible mushrooms in cultures of ordinary cultivated species was contributed by

Michael Levine to the February number of the *Torrey Bulletin*. *Panaeolus venenosus, P. campanulatus, P. retirugis, Clitocybe dealbata, Melanoleuca melanoleuca*, and *Peziza domiciliana* were discussed at some length and figured on three plates.

In the *Journal of Agricultural Research* for September 2, 1918, Hedgcock, Bethel and Hunt describe a new rust, *Cronartium occidentale.* The rust attacks the piñon pine, its alternate stage occurring on species of *Ribes* and *Grossularia.* While similar to the white pine blister rust which has caused so much damage in the East, it differs in several particulars. The rust does not seem to affect old trees to any great extent but is rather destructive to young ones.

Brown canker of roses caused by a new species of fungus, *Diaporthe umbrina*, is described by Anna E. Jenkins in the number of the *Journal of Agricultural Research* for December 16, 1918. The disease can be produced by inoculation with either the pycnospores or with the ascospores of the host. Sanitation and spraying are recommended as control measures. The disease has been noted in the District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, Georgia and Connecticut.

In the January number of *Phytopathology* M. Shapovalov discusses Some Potential Parasites of the Potato Tuber. Three species, *Penicillium oxalicum, Aspergillus niger* and *Clonostachys rosea,* are found under favorable conditions to cause considerable damage to these tubers. From the discussion it is concluded that there are many dormant enemies of garden crops which deserve much more attention than they have been given in the past.

Harter, Weimer and Adams publish the results of their investigations on Sweet Potato Storage Rots in the *Journal of Agricultural Research* for November 11, 1918. Seventeen different species of fungi were found to be responsible. Of these the chief offenders were: *Rhizopus nigricans, Sphaeronema fimbriatum, Diplodia* *tubericola, Diaporthe batatis, Plenodomus destruens, Sclerotium bataticola* and *Monilochaetes infuscans.* Other fungi which cause losses under favorable conditions are *Mucor racemosus, Botrytis cinerea, Gibberella sanbinetii, Fusarium culmorum, Fusarium acuminatum, Trichoderma Koningi* and species of *Alternaria, Epicoccum* and *Penicillium.*

The Laboratory of Plant Pathology formerly located at the Royal Botanical Gardens in Kew, England, has recently been transferred to the Rothamsted Experiment Station at Harpenden, where a large new Institute of Research in Phytopathology is being created. Professor W. B. Brierly, the director of the department of plant pathology, will greatly appreciate the cooperation of American plant pathologists in his efforts to assemble a pathological library in the institution.

Mr. Ivan M. Johnston has recently sent to the Garden herbarium a large and valuable collection of woody and fleshy fungi, collected in the mountains about Claremont, California. The collection is accompanied by valuable field notes and sketches. Several species that have been known very imperfectly are represented by a number of good specimens in this collection. Of the 104 numbers sent by Mr. Johnston, the following might be noted:

Ceriomyces flaviporus, Rostkovites granulatus, Prunulus purus, Pyropolyporus Abramsianus, Spongiporus leucospongia, Inonotus dryophilus, Fomes Arctostaphyli, Panellus stypticus, Ganoderma polychromum, and *Funalia stuppea.*